NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-HUMPTY DOMPTY. NEW YORK AQUARIUM-TROPICAL PISHES. WALLACK'S THEATRE-DIPLOMACY. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-CHIMES OF NORMANDS. BOWERY THEATRE-PINK DOMINORS. NIBLO'S GARDEN-GASCON. PARK THEATRE-AIMER. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-A CELEBRATED CASE STANDARD THEATRE-OUR NEW FRITZ. BROADWAY THEATRE-ESCAPED PROV SING SING EGYPTIAN HALL-VARIETY. TIVOLI THEATRE-VARIERY. SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-PATRIZIO TONY PASTOR'S - VARIETY.
GILMORE'S GARDEN-SUMBER NIGHT CONCERTS. STEINWAY HALL-JUVENILE CONCERT.

TRIPLE SHEET

CHICKERING HALL -MISS CUMMING'S BENEFIT.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN-ANNUAL EXHIBITION

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS .- To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and cloudy or partly cloudy, with light rains, followed by a gradual clearing. To-morrow it will be cooler and partly cloudy or fair.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock market was active and very strong. Gold opened at 100% and advanced to 101, at which price the market closed. Government bonds were strong, States dull and railroads higher. Money on call was easy at 2 a 3 per cent.

THE Senate Committee on Education and Labor has resolved to report against the Eight Hour Law bill of the House.

FOURTEEN THOUSAND Havana cigars of the most expensive brands was a bonanza of seizure yesterday for the government.

DETACHMENTS of officers are daily leaving the Cimbria. Where are they going and what is their mission are the interesting questions.

COLLECTOR ARTHUR'S decision against the kid glove importers will destroy the profits in that line of goods for some months to come.

THE OPPOSITION to Judges Pinckney and Flanagan has taken form in the Supreme Court in an order to show cause why they should not be removed.

MR. RAINEY, the colored Representative from South Carolina, will have to march. A new election is recommended in his district by one of the House committees.

THE FATE of Tompkins square is trembling in the Executive balance. Strong efforts are

THE WAR of the Northern democrats in the House against the army is still raging fiercely. They were nearly all non-combatants when there was fighting to be done.

THE OLD PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY, which was disposed of long ago by Congress and the Washington lobby, still lingers in the courts in the form of a suit for costs against the company.

THE INMATES in the Presbyterian Home for the Aged are, or if they are not they ought to be, praying for the unknown benefactor who has given them the magnificent donation of thirty thousand dollars.

It SEEMS the British traders are driving a profitable business in selling arms and ammuni tion to the Sioux. As our own citizens have always sold to them it is difficult to see how we can reasonably complain about it.

THE INSANE MAN who appeared in one of the police courts yesterday has a pretty lively imagination. He claims to be the son of the late Pope and of the Prince of Orange, the owner of Bloomingdale Asylum and a bank account of twenty-five million dollars.

THE SUIT of the stockholders of the Middletown National Bank against the directors for negligence in not personally supervising the management whereby loss was sustained, will be watched with interest. It is the first case of the kind under the National Banking law.

MR. VOSBURGH, testifying in his own behalf yesterday, denied most positively the truth of all the evidence against him, thereby adding to the mystery in the case. The proceedings of the Jersey detectives in practically abducting Mrs. Vosburgh from this city may be what is called Jersey justice, but they are not in accordance with the accepted ideas of law and order on this side of the Hudson.

THE WEATHER.—The pressure is rising slowly but temporarily on the northeast coast as the storm centre off Newfoundland moves eastward. It is highest on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts and is falling over the lake region and Middle and New England States in advance of the Western depression which is now advancing over the lakes. Rains have fallen in the lake district, the central valley region and on the South Atlantic coast, and about seven o'clock last evening began with light showers in New York. A general rise of temperature has taken place east of the Mississippi, except on the Middle Atlantic coast and in the Central Ohio Valley and at a few points in the lake region. West of the Mississippi the temperature is somewhat lower, but is still up to a seasonable average. On the southeastern margin of the depression over the lakes the winds have risen from fresh to strong and high, and are chiefly from the westward. Except within the zone of territory eastward from Chicago the degree of atmospheric humidity is low. In New York and its vicinity to-day the weather will be warm and cloudy or partly cloudy, with light rains, followed by gradual clearing. To-morrow it will be cooler and partly cloudy or fair.

Neutrality and the Law of 1818. Count Schouvaloff's return to London has not been signalized by the general spread of confidence in the maintenance of peace. It appears to be generally thought that the probabilities are more favorable to the Congress than they were and that it may meet on such a basis that failure 'not be a necessary consequence. Though this would seem to imply that some concession has been made by Russia or England the English press has been unable to see that Russia's "pacific message" is other than a reiteration of Prince Gortschakoff's circular, and expresses an opinion in the form of a hope that England will adhere with equal tenacity to the "conditions of Lord Salisbury's despatch." While it would be premature to express an opinion as to the results of Count Schouvaloff's mission, the hopeful language used by the Tory organ this morning is the first morsel of real encouragement which the friends of an amicable settlement have received. But as another London journal known to reflect official opinions belittles the results of the mission it is only natural to suppose that those whose duty it is to know precisely what those results are are not enthusiastic over them. Austria continues her military preparations, and the challenge of the English opposition to the government on the introduction of Indian troops in Europe has resulted in an overwhelming declaration that the British people will support the government for this war, without regard to the constitu-

active in Europe and that the chance for the maintenance of peace is yet far from what it might be wished. For our part we cannot be indifferent to the threatenings of war that are thus suddenly revived, since recent events have shown that if Russia and England proceed to settle their differences by combat we shall have some portion of the hostilities at our very doors. Russian cruisers pouncing on English merchantmen just off our coast will be a spectacle not altogether painful to those who believe the Alabama depredations have been poorly paid for, yet a spectacle that will not be exhilarating to an American merchant whose cargo is on board, and who, whatever his faith in the immunity of neutral goods on an enemy's ship, would prefer to have his merchandise almost anywhere else than in a Russian prize. With the war assuming thus an aspect in which it is likely to be of immediate local interest to us the moment it is declared, the important subject of our relations to the belligerent Powers is worthy special attention, and it must be recognized that the government at Washington is not improperly precipitate in its desire to have our laws on the subject of sales of ships and arms somewhat overhauled and based on sound and tenable principles.

All this shows that the war spirit is still

tion.

Our attitude, of course, will be that of strict and honest neutrality-not a neutrality under the influence of our sympathies, softening away the hard points of the law in favor of the Russians and giving the statutes their extreme operation whenever they bear upon the English, but a neutrality that shall consider our own dignity and not admit that the government of a great nation can apply its own laws in a spirit of mean and pitiful chicanery. But, while we preserve a just relation of impartiality to the belligerent Powers, the right should be accorded to our people to do all things that the most liberal interpretation of the law of nations permits neubeing made by the military authorities to pre- trals to do. In this respect the law of nations, interpreted by no matter what foreign Power, is more liberal than our own law as found in the statute of 1818. By that absurd statute there would be established a practical embargo in all our ports the moment war became imminent between any two foreign States. As there is hardly a month in any year when war is not actually on foot or impending somewhere in the world a strict interpretation of the statute would require that all dealers in ships, arms, munitions, accourrements or other articles used in war should be regularly kept under bonds not to supply the articles they deal in to the only persons who could in any contingency want to buy them-that is, States about to go to war.

That is neutrality run mad. Rather, it is not neutrality at all; for such an operation of law would give aid and comfort to States that can make their own war material against States that cannot, by shutting the latter out from an important market in which they could supply their wants. With war actually declared and in operation, to supply such deficiencies might furnish ground for objection; but, in fact. objection is never made save when the supply of the needs of a beiligerent amounts to practically taking part in the war, as when England supplied the Confederate States with a fully equipped navy, with ships, cannon, ammunition and sailors, and enabled them to destroy our commerce with cruisers that had never been in a Confederate port, and in which there was nothing not English save their colors and their captains. In fact the spirit of our statute is obsolete, and the more liberal spirit of international law regulates the relations of States in these respectsour own included. In international law the word "neutral" implies the fact of war, and the law advisers of our various administrations have contemplated the statute as properly applicable to actual belligerency or to filibustering attempts. "All trading with a belligerent in ships of war equipped for service is repugnant to the declaration of Congress in the act of 1818," says Legaré; "All equipping within our jurisdiction of vessels of war for a belligerent is unlawful." "The purchase and fitting out of a war steamer by the German government in the port of New York while a state of war exists between that government and Denmark is contrary to the provisions of the

the actual existence of war. We are glad to hear that in the present the statute of 1818 that has been held in so adonting the broad or six foot gauge rangements for their purposes.

act of 1818," wrote Attorney General John-

son in 1849. All these authorities contem-

plated that the law operated only in case of

many important cases hitherto. It was reported in the HERALD on Thursday that the Secretary of State will suggest an amendment of the law which will assimilate it to the English law on the same subject. In view of our experience with neutrality it may fairly be submitted that England's example is one that we may properly follow, at least on this point, and that our merchants should not be required to make greater sacrifices for the sake of good relations with England than England requires of her own merchants for the sake of good relations with other States. That Mr. Evarts' name is to be found in the number of those who believe the law of 1818 unwise and impracticable should silence the silly clamor of those who believe, or pretend to believe, that the demand for its amendment is in some undefinable manner inspired from Russian

Two Boards To Be Indicted.

It is reported that the Grand Jury have determined to indict the Health Board and the Board of Aldermen for misdemeanor in having wilfully violated the laws and neglected their official duty. The action of the Grand Jury will be heartily approved by the citizens of New York. The issue lies now between an utter disregard and defiance of law by neglectful, incapable or corrupt officials and the safety and convenience of a million and a quarter of people. The abuse of power has grown to be so outrageous and the insolence of office-holders so overbearing that the citizens can hope for no protection outside the criminal courts. Recorder Hackett's charge was made none too soon, and it remains to be seen whether Aldermen and other public servants can with impunity defy the courts and set themselves up as superior to the laws.

The duty of the Board of Health is clearly defined. Its officers are responsible for the sanitary condition of the city, and their powers are designedly large, in order that they may effectually and promptly protect the public health. With the intention that every occupation likely, from its nature, to create a public nuisance may be wholly under the control of the health officers it is made illegal to follow any business likely to create offensive and injurious odors without a permit from the Board. This is done for the purpose of drawing all such establishments within the actual and direct knowledge of the officers of the Health Board, so that they may keep a watchful eye upon them and discover immediately any breach of the sanitary code or any offensive smells dangerous to the public health. The code designates how such establishments, for which permits are granted, shall be conducted, and carefully guards against any of them becoming public nuisances. If the law is observed there can be no offensive or dangerous odors from any such establishments. If they do become nuisances the immediate duty of the Board is to close and prosecute them. If the Board has not done this, but has, on the contrary, allowed these nuisances to exist until they have destroyed neighborhoods and swelled the death list above the rate of any other city, then the officers of the Board have been grossly and wilfully negligent of their official duties, and ought to be indicted and removed from

office. The offence alleged against the Board of Aldermen is equally grave. The Aldermen who have suspiciously persisted in granting valuable privileges in direct violation of the law, and in defiance of the legal opinion of the Corporation Counsel, the protest of the Commissioner of Public indictment and punishment. Their recent action in coarsely assailing the Judge who, in the discharge of his highest duty, called the attention of the Grand Jury to these alleged violations of law, only aggravates their offence. They not only disregard the statutes, but defy the courts. It is about time to ascertain whether the city is protected by law or is in the hands and at the mercy of the sort of men who are made Al-

Arresting on Suspicion.

Two cases are now on trial in the courts in which damages are sought to be recovered from proprietors of stores for having made unfounded accusations of theft against respectable parties. The plaintiffs are both ladies, and one of them was subjected to the indignity of a search. There does not in either instance appear to have been any better ground of suspicion against the parties than the imagination of the clerks who waited upon them. Storekeepers are, no doubt, losers to a considerable amount by "shoplifting," but this does not warrant n reckless charge of theft against respectable persons. In one case a clerk thought he put three steel purses on the counter, and, finding only two, immediately denounced the lady he was serving, and the proprietor insisted on having her searched. A similar disgraceful charge might be made against any lady in the city of New York, whatever her position in society, and in the case of females in delicate health or of extreme sensitiveness the effect of such a shock might be most serious. It is well, therefore, that the proprietors of stores should be taught that they cannot make disgraceful charges against innocent and reputable people on mere suspicion without being held to a severe responsibility. They have a right to protect themselves against petty theft to the best of their ability, but this does not include the right to brand a respectable lady as a thief, and to drag her off to undergo a search, whenever an addlepated clerk fancies that he misses some article from the counter.

Railroad Cars on the East River Bridge.

The Brooklyn Bridge trustees yesterday decided upon the width of gauge for the railway cars to be run over the structure when completed, and also, under the advice of experts, limited to three the number of heavy cars to be run in a single train. This refers to the palace or sleeping cars, which weigh about twenty-five tons The gauge adopted is the each. administration the same view is taken of ordinary one, the reasons for not

being certainly plausible. The risk of cars run on the ordinary gauge being blown off the bridge in a gale of wind is, they rightly judge, very small, and we may add that if there is ever danger of a palace car being lifted off the rails it will be time to look out for danger to the bridge itself. All this, of course, is in the air at present, but some day we shall be able to test the safety of palace cars for ourselves.

The Russian Chancellorship. Prince Gortschakoff's health is reported

to have much improved since the date of our St. Petersburg correspondent's letter, published elsewhere. We suppose the great Russian statesman would not be grievously offended if he knew how closely people speculate on his demise and his successor; yet, even to a man of the world like him, it could not prove altogether pleasant. These things, however, are not done "by permission." The Chancellor of the Empire is, in nine cases out of ten, the ruler of the Czar, and the hope of such an office may well put spurs to ambition. It is curious, therefore, that the eligible candidates shrink to four. One of these is Gortschakoff's present deputy, Jomini -a man of ability and experience; but it is much the fashion in Europe to keep valuable assistants and masters of detail in the bureaux while the more favored and often less able figureheads take the praise and-the blame. Among his rivals is a Minister described as a successful courtier; but his really formidable competitors are Count Schouvaloff, the present Ambassador to England, and General Ignatieff, the bold and adroit statesman, whose recent deeds require no blazon. Our correspondent carefully avoids giving the preferred chance to any of them, for the Emperor alone can choose this officer, who will be at once master and servant-master in nine cases out of tenand emperors cannot be questioned. We do not, however, believe that Alexander II. is the man to throw this great office away on a Court puppet, or that he has any reason for bestowing it upon any but the most meritorious.

The German Socialists.

The union of the ultramontane members of the German Parliament with the advanced liberals and liberals in general to defeat the Anti-Socialist bill, and which, after registering an adverse vote upon the first clause, forced the withdrawal of the entire bill by the government, is a curious fact, but one readily explainable. We can appreciate the reasons which induced Herr Benningsen, the liberal leader, to oppose itnamely, the desire to keep the administration of the government as clear of despotic methods as possible. With the extreme socialists he and his party have no sympathy; but they think, and with reason, that the present laws bestow ample power for dealing with such political wild geese. The Emperor, after his escape from the bullet of Hodel, said that the socialist tendencies of which the act was a demonstration should not be treated lightly, and this doubtless induced the Ministers to hurry before the Reichstag with the panicky bill which they have since rather ignominiously withdrawn. We can well understand that the radicals would oppose such a bill; but with the ultramontanes, who are, one would imagine, permanently pledged against any tolerance of such topsy-turvy doctrines, the case is different. The famous Falk laws, however, gave them a taste of what this class of special legislation means, and there is a neath the weight of priests, bishops and cardinals, while Prince Bismarck, as he grimly said of the Parisians, basted them with their own gravy. Time had brought them something in the shape of revenge, and these holy men (we presume they are holy) would first see the government in the condition that Canning's philanthropist said he would see the knife-grinder before he would give him sixpence. But the socialists need not take any comfort out of this, for in its present temper the German government will show them how much can be done with the laws as they stand.

The Broadway Building Disaster, The unfortunate victims of the crash on Broadway yesterday must be said to bave brought their fate upon themselves by a reckless disregard of the common sense plan of taking down old buildings. But if the authorities recognize in ordinary workmen an unteachable stupidity with regard to the sources of danger that surround them, it is the duty of the proper officials to insist on the same degree of caution being used when tearing down an old building as they in the building regulations demand when a new structure is being erected. Indeed, a thorough survey of the building about to be demolished should be made, and special attention drawn to certain points of weakness in the walls and beams. A more dangerous plan of demolition cannot be imagined than that of cutting out the flooring beams before all the old walls are taken down to their level. In the flimsy structures that are in some instances dignified with the name of dwelling houses it is not uncommon to see walls run up that are wholly dependent for stability on the stiffness of the floors they are supposed to support. This is the reason why the shells invariably collapse when the floors get burned out. The danger to the lives of the Broadway workmen was not so much the fall of the floor on which they stood as the toppling over of the old dried-out brick wall that overhung it, without support of any kind but that created by its own weight on a sub-structure that was being disturbed by the removal of the iron girder. Employers blame workmen for their reckless disregard of danger, but we fear that the risk of being disemployed for shirking work is the influence that stimulates these men to court disaster. We insist that it is the duty of the Department of Buildings or some police functionary to regulate demolitions as much for the protection of the workmen engaged as of the public who are menaced daily by such operations. Our report of the disaster, published elsewhere, shows how utterly unsuited were the arWho Are Professionals?

The spirited action of the Watkins Glen Howing Association in arranging for a spring regatta on Seneca Lake, open to all amateur crews, with the object of testing the qualities of our amateur oarsmen who are to go to England as the representatives of the United States, has excited much interest throughout the country. The regatta takes place on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week, and, if properly managed, will be one of the most important amateur contests ever held on American waters. In order to be a success, however, it must steer clear of the squabbles and jealousies of self-constituted "associations" and be conducted on independent and just principles. The object of the regatta is to find out which are our best amateur crews, whether they belong to one "association" or another. The Watkins Glen Club must judge of the qualifications of the contestants and make its own rules, otherwise it will get into the quicksands of rival interests, jealousies, and it may be fears, which will destroy all its proposed plans and make its regatta a ridiculous failure. The dangers to be avoided at Seneca Lake

are shown in an article recently published

in an English sporting paper, and re-

produced in the HEBALD last Thursday.

From this it appears that a body styling

itself the National Association of Amateur

Oarsmen has arrogated the right to decide

not be regarded as amateurs. The "association" is simply a combination of forty or fifty amateur clubs out of about six hundred in the United States, which has formed itself into a self-constituted judge of the qualifications of oarsmen not connected with its own body. Eleven other similar associations might be formed by the five hundred and fifty clubs outside this combination, with equal authority to make such decisions. The National Association chose to pronounce a member of the Argonauta Club a "professional," and to disqualify him as an amateur oarsman, the reason being, according to the London Field, that "he had been a fisherman." The Schuylkill Navy Board of Pennsylvania refused to recognize the assumed authority of the so-called "National Association," and allowed the oarsman in question to row in the Centennial International Regatta. The Long Branch Rowing Association also laughed at the protest of the "National Association," and recognized the right of the same oars man to row in the regatta at Pleasure Bay last year. The Athletics, the Columbia College crew, the Nautilus, the Dauntless, the Nereids and other clubs have rowed against him since his pretended "disqualification" by the Nationals. The "disqualified" oarsman has rowed at Henley for the amateur diamond sculls in the Atalanta boat against the London Rowing Club in the international regatta at Saratoga Lake, and has never before nor since his "disqualification" done any act of a professional character, either by rowing against professionals or for a money prize. But the "National Association" has made itself still more ridiculous by assuming to "disqualify" other amateurs who have rowed against this first "disqualified" oarsman. The whole action of these self-constituted judges is farcical, but it is noteworthy that their "protests" and "disqualifications" are made only in the cases of oarsmen who have shown qualities which the members of the National Association have cause to fear. The Watkins Glen regatta, if controlled or in any way grimly humorous touch of fellow-feeling in influenced by such a body, will be a detheir voting not to have the socialists cided failure, and will be no test of the the same spit that rotated be- real qualities of our amateur crews. Parade of the Coaching Club.

> ing Club this afternoon promises to be the finest and most imposing display of the kind that has yet taken place. At least twelve coaches will be in line, and as those that are not entirely new have been changed and improved since last season they all will undoubtedly present a very brilliant appearance. The start will take place at half-past four o'clock, from Madison avenue and Twenty-third street. The route lies around Madison square into Fifth avenue, and up that splendid street to the Central Park, extending on the west side as far as Stetson's. The return will be on the eastern side of the Park, down Fifth avenue to Washington square, and thence back to Madison avenue. The spring and fall parades of the club have been for several years two of the most interesting events of the year in the fashionable world; while they have at the same time proved an irresistible attraction for thousands of citizens who appreciate good driving and good horses. This year will hardly prove an exception to the rule. In fact the interest in this class of amusement is, if possible, greater than ever before, not only in New York, but in her sister cities. The drive to Philadelphia and back a few weeks ago was an ovation from beginning to end, and the manner in which the gentlemen of the club who particinated in it acquitted themselves proves that they can, if necessary, manage as dexterously on the rough country roads as in the pleasant drives of Central Park. New York is deeply indebted to the gentlemen of the Coaching Club. They have added a new and picturesque feature to our city life, and in devising pleasure for themselves have afforded amusement to a large portion of their fellow citizens.

The annual spring parade of the Coach-

The Great Paris Art Sale.

We give again to-day a full report by cable of the progress of the sale of the celebrated Laurent-Richard collection of paintings, which is now attracting such great attention in the Parisian art world and which interests lovers of art the world over. The real criticism of an artist's pictures is the price his contemporaries or posterity will pay for them. The fire of the crucible of public opinion, evinced in this way, is a sure, but sometimes cruel test, to which a painter's reputation must be submitted. He may not, indeed, be the elect for fame among the many, but the solid admiration evinced by an appreciative few in the desire to compete at good prices for his pictures has, if anything, a greater effect. This struggle in the auction room of pic-This struggle in the auction room of pie- excellent artist. His performance was full of strong ture against picture, and name against name. points, and his "make no" admirable.

for place and price is a hard one, and the solid works crowd to the wall the fantastie styles which now and again command the bubble price and are the fashion of the

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The late frost killed all the old stovepipes in the New Jersey gardens.

Ex-Governor Seymour has been the guest of Charles Dudley Warner at Hartford. Did you at midnight after reading Shelley eat cold

sparagus with vinegar and oil? Mr. Nicolas Shishkin, Russian Minister at Wash-

ington, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Miss Kellogg says that men are fit only to be

squeezed. Ouch! Stop! That is, ouch! Lawrence Barrett will return from San Francisco in

time to spend most of the summer at Cohasset. The Philadelphia Bulletin thinks the Czar is afraid to take Turkey for fear it may belong to Mrs. Gaines. The London Athenaum of yesterday announces that ord Dufferin has accepted the presidency of the

Royal Geographical Society.
Chief Justice Morrison R. Walte, of the United States Supreme Court, arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday from Washington.

The Washington Star says that any effort toward reconciliation between Messrs. Conkling and Hayes would have to come from the former.

is salary over to his wife every Friday. We saw General Belknap on Broadway, near Malden lane, a day or two ago. He is as robust as ever, but his golden mustache is clipped a little shorter than it used to be

spends as much money as be earns. He ought to hand

Governor McClellan bas removed his family from Tronton to Orango, where he intends to spend the summer. He will visit the New Jersey State capital only on three days during that time. Private Dalzell, who has bored so many editors with

dogmatically what oarsmen shall or shall his letters, and who has achieved a national reputation thereby, is tail, lank and a blonde. His bair is long, and he is nervous and talkative.

Lieutenant Commander Davis and Lieutenant Norris, United States Navy, from The Guard, are still at Pernambuco taking astronomical observations, their vessel and associates being at St Viucent and Ma-

The most beautiful hair on record is at the Paris Exposition. It is silken and golden and rich and seven feet long. It belonged to a poor Norman girl who sold it wholesale. She ought to have kept a boarding house and let it out by retail, four hairs to the pound.

Pall Mall Gazette:-"The famous Fronch beauty who told her friends that she felt it was all over when the street boys ceased to turn round and look at her, and devoted herself thenceforward to the art of refined conversation, had evidently a philosophy unknown to

Mr. France has signified his intention to test Edison's phonograph, and the inventor is having an instrument made like a telescope, so that it can be carried along and operated by an Erie express train. The distance from Jersey City to Buffalo will accommodate one sentence.

Rough, heavy, young fellows who skylark in

crowded thoroughfares, boxing one another's ears and then simlessly and blindly rushlog against people ought to be arrested by the police, who evidently have nothing to do but to grasp the arms of young ladies who wish to cross a street. One day last week we saw a mercilessly rough young fellow near the Aston House skylarking and roshing off, so that he nearly knocked a lady among the omnibuses. She went to the next corner and nearly fainted with pain. Another lady some time ago was run into by a baseball player in Centre street, so that her chest was black and blue

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-IL TROVATORE. management to produce Italian opera at this late hour in the season, especially with a prima donna whose name is new to the American public. Yet the large audience which assembled at the Academy of Music last evening attested the interest that will always attach to the promise of even a moderately good performance. Signorius Gemma Douati, who made her first appearance in New York on this occasion, is announced as a prima donna from La Scala, Milan, and lately from the Grand Tacon Theatre, Havans. Her performance of Leonors, however, it must be frankly confessed, did not equal the expectation of her friends or of the audience at large. This may be due to the timidity which probably attended her first appearance in a foreign city, and should entitle the stranger to generous consideration until she is further heard. Nevertheless, it is more than likely that whe lacks the volume of voice necessary to the perfect rendition of a next of voice necessary to the perfect rendition of that has been made so familiar and so great parison by some of her prefecessors. T that has been made so immiliar and so great in comparison by some of her prefecessors. The lady purious tionably gives evidence of nice vocal culture and an artistic knowledge of stage effect, but this is not all that is requisite to satisfy the yearning of the true lovers of opera as we have been used to it. She is likewise personally attractive, and one can well understand how her winsome ways and pretty voice would captivate in a parlor and yet be lost amid the mazes of a great stage. When she appears in "Lucrezia Borgia," which is announced for Monday evening next, a better opportunity will be afforded of verifying this judgment. The Azucesa of the crening was Signorias F. Guidotti, a strong contraint, almost savage in her carnestness and always wicked in the look of her saving the strong of the companion of the strong on the save of the saving of the companion of the saving of the

STRINWAY HALL-CONCERT.

The last grand vocal and justrumental concert of the season took place at this hall last night. The participants in this finale to a long, varied and brillians season enjoyed a rich harvest of applause, liberally bestowed by a large, and at the same time enthusis audience. The full and complete programme was fully carried out to the letter. After an organ introduction by Mr. Cauifloid, Raudeger's trio of "The Mariners" was well rendered by Miss Hosmor and Messra. W. J. Hill and Stoddard. Miss Hosmor also distinguished herself in the "Caro Nome," as did also Miss Salite Reber in her share of the programme. Mr. W. J. Hill received a cordial recognition on his rendrés la New York. His rendition of Millard's song, "My Ship Comes In," morited the enthusiastic recognition it received. Vocal honors of the evening, however, were bestowed on Mrs. Florence Rice-Knoz the contraite of the occasion, who was in magnificent voice, and fully deserved the ovation she received. She sang a new value song of Pattison's—"Esmail"—with such vin and abandon that it demanded an immediate encore. Her duet with Mr. Stoddard, "When I Know That Thou Art Near Me," enjoyed a stinliar honor. In Ganz's song, "Forges Me Not," she was also applicated to the echo. This lady evidently has a bright future before her. Mr. J. N. Pattison, the solo plants of the evening, played two or three pieces with his old time vigor, effect, and delicacy of technique, and received his share of the public praise.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. The benefit to Mr. F. B. Warde, at Booth's Theatre

The benefit of Miss Minnie Cummings is announced to take piace this evening at Chickering Hall. The opening concert of the summer season at Gilmore's Garden will be given to-night by Theodore

Thomas' Grand Orchestra,
The Majeronis will spend the summer at Narragansett and meanwhile study a. new play which they

propose to produce in the fall. On Monday evening Mr. J. K. Emmet enters on the sixth week of his engagement at the Standard Theatre, when a new version of "Fritz" will be pre-

The Lingards take possession of the Park Theatre on Monday evening next, and will reproduce some of the old (and many new) sketches whereby they became

popular several years ago.

The benefit performance tendered to Miss Guszie de Forrest, at Niblo's Garden yesterday, drew a full

house. The young actress was in fine forth, and played her Nancy Sikes with a vigor that always Mr. Sam. Piercy's Fagun is one of the best of the character parts in which he has yet appeared in New York, and served to illustrate the versatility of an